UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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10/626,589	07/25/2003	Tsuneaki Kurumida	00862.023156.	9753

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EXAMINER
RODRIGUEZ, LENNIN R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 March 2010*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *24-32* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *24-32* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:
      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments filed 3/5/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's argument regarding "Applicants point out that the word "font", in the present application, refers to the relationship between a character encoding (or coding scheme, code system, etc.) and a glyph set (para. [0002], for example). However, the word "font", as used in Yoshida, clearly refers exclusively to a glyph set format, such as an "output font" and a "bitmap font" (see col. 8, lines 61-63 and Fig. 4. for example)" has been fully considered; in response examiner would like to further explain Yoshida '332 teaches about "font managers" in fig. 1, and throughout the specification as a way to develop or outline fonts into bitmap font. According to the examiner, this does not correspond to the use of the term "font" as meaning only glyph format, in fact, the use of the term "font information", in column 11, lines 51-55 and in other places of the specification is, to the examiner equivalent to having code systems, because "font information" does not appears to be used as a mere indication of a glyph, but information about that glyph along with it..

2.   Applicant's argument regarding "in Yoshida, when a requested glyph set format is missing from a first device, namely a workstation or a printer, an internal retrieval table containing information regarding "font" managers and "fonts" (namely glyph set formats) for each device is used without displaying anything to allow a user to make any selection (see Fig. 4 and col. 12, lines 3- 11, for example). Furthermore, the retrieval

table is used to select a second device which has the requested glyph set format or at least an appropriate "font" manager, not to select a glyph set format that is available on the first device and different from the requested glyph set format (see col. 11, line 63-col. 12, line 2, for example)" has been full considered, in response "Yoshida '332 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a display unit configured to display a selection window accepting a user selection of a code system from the list of the code systems obtained by said first obtainment unit when the determination unit determines that the second obtainment unit is not included in the code systems obtained by the first obtainment unit is not included in the list of code systems;

However, Hanson '346 teaches a display unit (15 in Fig. 2) configured to display a selection window accepting a user selection of a code system from the list of the code systems (81b in Fig. 8D, where a selection window to select a font from a list of fonts is presented) obtained by said first obtainment unit when the determination unit determines that the second obtainment unit is not included in the code systems obtained by the first obtainment unit is not included in the list of code systems (column 6, lines 30-45, where the fonts to be downloaded are supported by the current printer);

Having a system of Yoshida '332 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Hanson '346 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the font downloading apparatus, method and computer-readable storage medium of Yoshida '332 to include a display unit configured to display a selection window accepting a user selection of a code system from the list of the code systems obtained by said first obtainment unit

when the determination unit determines that the second obtainment unit is not included in the code systems obtained by the first obtainment unit is not included in the list of code systems; as taught by Hanson '346 because the user will have the option to make a selection of the font is best suites their needs through a display device, thus increasing usability and becoming user-friendlier."

3.   In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to add "using a code system conversion table defining correspondence between character codes of the respective code systems and characters codes of a Unicode code system; and wherein the download font which corresponds to the character codes of the code system selected on the selection window is assigned to the character codes of the Unicode system" of Oomura '063 in the system of Yoshida '332 and Hanson '346 because since Unicode cannot be used in the OS, the graphic engine looks up a glyph index table corresponding to the character font designated by Unicode and transfers, to the printer driver a glyph index corresponding to the designated character code (paragraph [0275]), with this the system performance is improved as well as increasing the modularity of the system.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

4.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection.   Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.   Applicant's submission filed on

3/5/2010 has been entered.

Specification

5.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

(1) page 7, line 9, "coding scheme of **fronts**" should be – coding scheme of **fonts**

--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

7.   Claims 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is

directed to non-statutory subject matter.   A computer readable storage medium is

recited, however, a computer readable storage medium can possibly be a transitory

medium or a non-transitory medium. It is not clear as to which one of the two these

claims are referring to, therefore there is a reasonable speculation as to this computer

readable medium being a transitory medium. Examiner suggests amending claim 30 to

"A **non-transitory** computer-readable storage medium...".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

9.   Claims 24-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Yoshida et al. (US 5,361,332) in view of Hanson (US 6,148,346) and Oomura et al. (US

2003/0002063).

(1) regarding claims 24, 27 and 30:

Yoshida '332 discloses a font downloading apparatus (Fig. 2, work station) for

downloading a font to a printer that prints (column 1, lines 47-52), comprising:

a first obtainment unit (Fig. 2, a program in the work station for obtaining

information), configured to obtain a list of code systems supported by the printer (Fig. 4,

506 in Fig. 5 and column 11, lines 27-38, it can be easily seen that a list is being

gathered);

a designation unit (Fig. 2, a program in the work station for specifying the font

type), configured to designate a font to be downloaded (column 2, lines 35-42, where if

the determination of another device having font information is affirmative, a font to be

downloaded is designated);

a second obtainment unit (Fig. 2, another work station program for obtaining information as shown in Fig. 1), configured to obtain the code system of the font designated by said designation unit (column 2, lines 35-42, where another device with the font information is detected and the font information is downloaded from the device);

a determination unit (a program in the work station for making decisions in Fig. 2 and 1), configured to determine whether or not the code system obtained by the second obtainment unit is included in the list of code system obtained by the first obtainment unit (column 2, lines 35-42, where a determination as to whether or not the machines have the same font manager its being made); and

a download unit (Fig. 2, a program in the work station for downloading information to the printer), configured to download the font designated by the designation unit (column 13, lines 33-36, font data identified from other devices is loaded down to the printer).

Yoshida '332 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a display unit configured to display a selection window accepting a user selection of a code system from the list of the code systems obtained by said first obtainment unit when the determination unit determines that the second obtainment unit is not included in the code systems obtained by the first obtainment unit is not included in the list of code systems;

However, Hanson '346 teaches a display unit (15 in Fig. 2) configured to display a selection window accepting a user selection of a code system from the list of the code systems (81b in Fig. 8D, where a selection window to select a font from a list of fonts is

presented) obtained by said first obtainment unit when the determination unit determines that the second obtainment unit is not included in the code systems obtained by the first obtainment unit is not included in the list of code systems (column 6, lines 30-45, where the fonts to be downloaded are supported by the current printer);

Having a system of Yoshida '332 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Hanson '346 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the font downloading apparatus, method and computer-readable storage medium of Yoshida '332 to include a display unit configured to display a selection window accepting a user selection of a code system from the list of the code systems obtained by said first obtainment unit when the determination unit determines that the second obtainment unit is not included in the code systems obtained by the first obtainment unit is not included in the list of code systems; as taught by Hanson '346 because the user will have the option to make a selection of the font is best suites their needs through a display device, thus increasing usability and becoming user-friendlier.

Yoshida '332 and Hanson '346 disclose all the subject matter as described above except using a code system conversion table defining correspondence between character codes of the respective code systems and characters codes of a Unicode code system;

wherein the download font which corresponds to the character codes of the code system selected on the selection window is assigned to the character codes of the Unicode system.

However, Oomura '063 teaches using a code system conversion table defining correspondence between character codes of respective code systems and characters codes of a Unicode code system (Fig. 8 and paragraph [0269], lines 3-8, where the table contains the codes of Unicode and other codes from other code systems);

wherein the download font which corresponds to the character codes of the code system selected on the selection window is assigned to the character codes of the Unicode system (Fig. 8 and paragraphs [0266]-[0272], where the Unicode character codes are indeed assigned to a glyph corresponding to the character needed).

Having a system of Yoshida '332 and Hanson '346 and then given the well-established teaching of Oomura '063 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the font downloading apparatus of Yoshida '332 and Hanson '346 to include using a code system conversion table defining correspondence between character codes of the respective code systems and characters codes of a Unicode code system, wherein the download font which corresponds to the character codes of the code system selected on the selection window is assigned to the character codes of the Unicode system as taught by Oomura '063 because since Unicode cannot be used in the OS, the graphic engine looks up a glyph index table corresponding to the character font designated by Unicode and transfers, to the printer driver a glyph index corresponding to the designated character code (paragraph [0275]), with this the system performance is improved as well as increasing the modularity of the system.

(2) regarding claims 25, 28 and 31:

Yoshida '332 further discloses wherein said first obtainment unit obtains the first

code system from the printer (506 in Fig. 5 and column 11, lines 27-38).

(3) regarding claims 26, 29 and 32:

Yoshida '332 further discloses wherein the download unit downloads the font

designated by the designation unit in a data format supported by the printer (column 13,

lines 33-36, font data identified from other devices is loaded down to the printer, it is

supported by the printer since the system made the determination to downloaded),

Yoshida '332 and Hanson '346 disclose all the subject matter as described above

except wherein the character codes of the Unicode code system are converted to the

code system selected on the selection window.

However, Oomura '063 teaches wherein the character codes of the Unicode

code system are converted to the code system selected on the selection window (Fig. 8

and paragraphs [0266]-[0272], where the Unicode character codes are indeed assigned

to a glyph corresponding to the character needed).

Having a system of Yoshida '332 and Hanson '346 and then given the well-

established teaching of Oomura '063 reference, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the font

downloading apparatus of Yoshida '332 and Hanson '346 to include wherein the

character codes of the Unicode code system are converted to the code system selected

on the selection window as taught by Oomura '063 because since Unicode cannot be

used in the OS, the graphic engine looks up a glyph index table corresponding to the

character font designated by Unicode and transfers, to the printer driver a glyph index

corresponding to the designated character code (paragraph [0275]), with this the system performance is improved as well as increasing the modularity of the system.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LENNIN R. RODRIGUEZ whose telephone number is (571)270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Zimmerman can be reached on (571) 272-7653. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Lennin R Rodriguez/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Mark K Zimmerman/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625